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8 *Attorneys for Mark D. Waldron, Chapter 7 Trustee*

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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT**  
**EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

In re:

GIGA WATT, Inc., a Washington  
corporation,

Debtor.

Case No. 18-03197 FPC 7

The Honorable Frederick P. Corbit

**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF  
CHAPTER 7 TRUSTEE'S MOTION  
FOR ORDER APPROVING  
AGREEMENT AND GENERAL  
RELEASE OF CLAIMS (RI  
LANDLORD)**

Mark D. Waldron, in his official capacity as the Chapter 7 Trustee (the  
“Chapter 7 Trustee”) in the above-captioned case hereby respectfully submits this  
memorandum in support of the *Chapter 7 Trustee’s Motion for Order Approving  
Settlement Agreement (RI Landlord)* (the “Motion”), filed herewith, pursuant to  
11 U.S.C. §§ 105 and 363, Fed.R.Bank.P. 2002, 6004, and L.B.R. 2002-1 and  
9019-1. In support of the Motion, the Chapter 7 Trustee respectfully avers:

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1 he assents to the Agreement's terms in his capacity as the Chapter 7 Trustee,  
2 subject to this Court's approval.

## 3 II. BACKGROUND FACTS

4 On August 8, 2017, Giga Watt, as tenant, and the RI Landlord, as landlord,  
5 signed a lease (the "RI Lease") with respect to the RI Warehouse, which is a  
6 15,500 square foot warehouse located on 83 S. 4th Street, Rock Island, WA. The  
7 Debtor used the RI Warehouse to store equipment. The term of the lease was six  
8 months, August 1, 2017 to January 31, 2018. The rent was \$7,500 per month with  
9 a 12% late fee for payment received 10 days after the 1st of the month. The parties  
10 orally extended the lease thereafter.

11 On November 19, 2018 (the "Petition Date"), Giga Watt commenced this  
12 case by filing a voluntary petition for relief pursuant to sections 101, et seq. of  
13 title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code").

14 On January 23, 2019, the Court approved the appointment of Mark D.  
15 Waldron as the Chapter 11 Trustee pursuant to its *Order Approving Appointment*  
16 *of Chapter 11 Trustee* [Docket. No. 146].

17 On February 10, 2019, the RI Landlord filed a claim, Claim No. 40-1,  
18 seeking payment of \$42,700 comprised of (1) \$25,200 for three months of  
19 administrative rent (Dec. 2018, Jan.-Feb. 2019) at \$8,400 a month and (2)  
20 \$17,500, representing 70 days' worth of a \$250 daily fee for heating the WI  
21 Warehouse after the Douglas County Public Utility District had turned off the

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1 electricity in January 2019. The RI Landlord asserted that heating the building  
2 was necessary to prevent the water pipes from bursting during cold weather.

3 In March 2019, the RI Lease was rejected by operation of section 365 of the  
4 Bankruptcy Code. 11 U.S.C. § 365(d)(4)(i). However, due to the expense of  
5 moving equipment and the lack of funds in the estate, the Chapter 11 Trustee was  
6 not able to vacate the RI Warehouse until May 2019. The Chapter 11 Trustee  
7 stayed in regular touch with the RI Landlord during the holdover period.

8 On April 26, 2019, the RI Landlord filed another claim, Claim No. 40-2,  
9 seeking payment of \$71,050. This amount included the previously claimed  
10 amount of \$42,700 plus (1) a 12% late fee in the amount of \$16,150 and (2) one  
11 month's rent at the rate of \$12,200.

12 On May 19, 2019, the RI Landlord filed a claim, Claim No. 40-3, seeking  
13 payment of \$83,250. This claim included the \$71,050 from Claim No. 40-2, and  
14 added another month's rent in the amount of \$12,200.

15 On September 28, 2020, the Chapter 11 Trustee and the RI Landlord signed  
16 the Settlement of Administrative Claim (the "Agreement") in which the Chapter  
17 11 Trustee agreed, subject to Court approval, to the allowance of one  
18 administrative claim with respect to the RI Warehouse in the reduced amount of  
19 \$65,400. Payment would be subject to further Order. A copy of the Agreement is  
20 attached to the Motion as Exhibit B.

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1 On September 30, 2020, the case converted to one under Chapter 7 of the  
2 Bankruptcy Code and Mark Waldron was appointed as the Chapter 7 Trustee.

3 The Chapter 7 Trustee will sign an addendum to the Agreement pursuant to  
4 which the Chapter 7 Trustee will accept the terms of the Agreement in his  
5 capacity as the Chapter 7 Trustee, upon Court approval of this Motion

### 6 III. POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

#### 7 A. Standard for Approving a Settlement

8 Rule 9019(a) provides that “[o]n motion by the trustee and after notice and a  
9 hearing, the court may approve a compromise or settlement.” Fed.R.Bankr.P.  
10 9019. To be approved, the settlement should be in the best interests of the estate  
11 and “reasonable, given the particular circumstances of the case.” *In re A & C*  
12 *Properties*, 784 F.2d 1377, 1381 (9th Cir. 1986). While a court generally gives  
13 deference to a trustee's business judgment in deciding whether to settle a matter,  
14 the movant “has the burden of persuading the bankruptcy court that the  
15 compromise is fair and equitable and should be approved.” *Id.*

16 In determining the “fairness, reasonableness and adequacy” of a proposed  
17 compromise, a bankruptcy court must consider:

18 (a) The probability of success in the litigation; (b) the  
19 difficulties, if any, to be encountered in the matter of  
20 collection; (c) the complexity of the litigation involved,  
and the expense, inconvenience and delay necessarily  
attending it; [and] (d) the paramount interest of the

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creditors and a proper deference to their reasonable views in the premises.

*A & C Props.*, 784 F.2d at 1381 (quoting *In re Flight Transportation Corporation Securities Litigation*, 730 F.2d 1128, 1135 (8th Cir. 1984) (citations omitted), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 1207, 105 S.Ct. 1169, 84 L.Ed.2d 320 (1985)). “When assessing a compromise, courts need not rule upon disputed facts and questions of law, but rather only canvass the issues.” *In re Schmitt*, 215 B.R. 417, 423 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1997).

#### IV. POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

##### A. Standard for Approving a Settlement

Rule 9019(a) provides that “[o]n motion by the trustee and after notice and a hearing, the court may approve a compromise or settlement.” Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9019. To be approved, the settlement should be in the best interests of the estate and “reasonable, given the particular circumstances of the case.” *In re A & C Properties*, 784 F.2d 1377, 1381 (9th Cir. 1986). While a court generally gives deference to a trustee's business judgment in deciding whether to settle a matter, the movant “has the burden of persuading the bankruptcy court that the compromise is fair and equitable and should be approved.” *Id.*

In determining the “fairness, reasonableness and adequacy” of a proposed compromise, a bankruptcy court must consider:

(a) The probability of success in the litigation; (b) the difficulties, if any, to be encountered in the matter of collection; (c) the complexity of the litigation involved, and the expense, inconvenience and delay necessarily

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1 attending it; [and] (d) the paramount interest of the  
2 creditors and a proper deference to their reasonable  
views in the premises.

3 *A & C Props.*, 784 F.2d at 1381 (quoting *In re Flight Transportation Corporation*  
4 *Securities Litigation*, 730 F.2d 1128, 1135 (8th Cir. 1984) (citations omitted), *cert.*  
5 *denied*, 469 U.S. 1207, 105 S.Ct. 1169, 84 L.Ed.2d 320 (1985)). “When assessing  
6 a compromise, courts need not rule upon disputed facts and questions of law, but  
7 rather only canvass the issues.” *In re Schmitt*, 215 B.R. 417, 423 (B.A.P. 9th Cir.  
8 1997).

9 **B. The Settlement Agreement Meets Each of the *A & C Properties***  
10 ***Factors.***

11 *1. Probability of Success on the Merits Is Uncertain.*

12 The maintenance fee issue would have required the Chapter 11 Trustee to  
13 ascertain and litigate (i) the terms of any oral agreement to pay such a fee and (ii)  
14 the reasonable cost of heating the RI Warehouse. It is possible that the  
15 Maintenance Fee was both agreed to and reasonable. Therefore, the probability of  
16 success factor weighs in favor of the settlement.

17 *2. Collectability Weighs in Favor of Settlement.*

18 The estate would be the defendant in any proceedings. Therefore,  
19 collectability does not apply.

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1                   3.    *The Litigation Would Be Complex, Expensive, Inconvenient and*  
2                               *Would Cause Delay.*

3           Litigating with the RI Landlord would have required spending the estate's  
4   limited resources conducting discovery regarding the terms of an oral agreement  
5   to pay maintenance fees as well as regarding the reasonableness of the RI  
6   Landlord's charge of \$250 per day to keep the RI Warehouse heated. This factor  
7   weighs in favor of settlement.

8                   4.    *The Settlement Serves the Paramount Interest of the Creditors*  
9                               *and Provides Proper Deference to Their Reasonable Views.*

10          It is in the paramount interests of the creditors to avoid litigation with the RI  
11   Landlord and focus instead on pending appeals and the pending litigation  
12   regarding the ICO escrow. Furthermore, pursuant to the settlement, the RI  
13   Landlord has agreed to concede the maintenance fee, which was the main area of  
14   dispute between the parties.

15          Based on the foregoing, the *A & C Properties* factors weigh in favor of  
16   approving the Settlement Agreement and the settlement contained therein.

17               **C.    The Settlement Is An Exercise of Sound Business Judgment**

18          Under section 363(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, a trustee may use, sell, or  
19   lease property of the estate, other than in the ordinary course of its business. 11  
20   U.S.C. § 363. The decision to enter into a transaction that is outside the ordinary  
21   course of the debtor's business must be based on the trustee's reasonable business

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1 judgment and supported by “some articulated business justification.” *In re Ernst*  
2 *Home Ctr., Inc.*, 209 B.R. 974, 979 (Bankr. W.D. Wash. 1997) (quoting *In re*  
3 *Lionel Corp.*, 722 F.2d 1063, 1070 (2nd Cir. 1983)). The standard is deferential.  
4 *See In re Claar Cellars LLC and RC Farms LLC*, 2020 WL 1238924, at \*4  
5 (Bankr. E.D. Wash. Mar. 13, 2020) (describing the business judgment standard as  
6 a ‘deferential’ standard pursuant to which a ‘bankruptcy court will generally  
7 approve’ a reasoned decision by the debtor.”) (citing and quoting, *In re Equity*  
8 *Funding Corporation of America*, 519 F.2d 1274, 1277 (9th Cir. 1975), *Ernst*  
9 *Home Ctr., Inc.*, 209 B.R. at 979-80, and *Mission Products Holdings, Inc. v.*  
10 *Tempnology, LLC*, 139 S. Ct. 1652, 1658, 203 L. Ed. 2d 876 (2019)).

11 The RI Landlord is essentially conceding the point regarding the dispute  
12 maintenance fee without the need for discovery or litigation. Therefore, the  
13 Agreement is an exercise of reasonable business judgment.

14 **D. The Chapter 7 Trustee Does Not Seek Authority to Pay the RI**  
15 **Administrative Claim**

16 Section 726(b) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that administrative claims  
17 incurred before conversion are subordinate to those incurred after conversion.  
18 11 U.S.C. § 726(b). Therefore, until the Chapter 7 Trustee knows the amount of  
19 administrative claims in the Chapter 7 case, he will not make a distribution on the  
20 allowed chapter 11 administrative claim of the RI Landlord, without further Order  
21 of this Court.

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**V. CONCLUSION**

WHEREFORE, the Chapter 7 Trustee respectfully requests entry of an  
Order:

1. Granting the Motion;
2. Approving the Settlement Agreement and allowing the RI Chapter 11  
Administrative Claim; and
3. Granting such other and further relief as the Court deems necessary  
and just.

Dated: February 8, 2021

POTOMAC LAW GROUP PLLC

By: /s/ Pamela M. Egan  
Pamela M. Egan (WSBA No. 54736)  
*Attorneys for Mark D. Waldron, Chapter 7  
Trustee*

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